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St. James's, May 17.

COlonel Richards, Aid de Camp to the Duke of Marlborough, arrived here yesterday in the Afternoon, being sent Express by his Grace, with an Account of a Signal Victory obtained (by the Blessing of God upon the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies) on the 12th Instant, by the English, Dutch and Danish Forces, under the Command of his Grace and Monsieur d'Auverquerque, over the Enemy's Troops in the Netherlands: Of which Col. Richards gives the following Particulars.

On Saturday the 11th Instant the Confederate Army decamped from Borchloen, and marched to Cors Warem. The Danish Troops came up with our Rear, and encamped at a small distance from us. Here we had Advice, That the Enemy, who being joined by the Horse of the Marshal de Marsin's Army, and depending on the Superiority of their Numbers, were lately come out of their Lines, had made a Motion, putting their Right towards Judoigne.

My Lord Duke and Monsieur d'Auverquerque, relying upon the goodness of their Troops, resolved to advance towards the Enemy, and accordingly on Sunday the 12th, about 3 in the Morning, the Army marched in 8 Columns towards Rammelies, a Village where the Gheete takes its Source, that we might avoid the Inconveniency of passing that River. Being advanced near the said Village, we found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount St. Andre, and placing their Right to the Mehaigne.

This River flows about half a League from Rammelies, the Ground between them being open and level: The Gheete runs from Rammelies to Autreglise, thro' a marshy Ground; and beyond Autreglise the River grows wide, and the Ground is unpassable.

The Enemy had posted a Brigade of Foot next to the Mehaigne, and filled the Space betwixt that and Rammelies with upwards of 100 Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the French King's Household: At Rammelies they had above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 Pieces of treble Cannon: From thence to Autreglise they had formed a Line of Foot along the Gheete, with a Line of Horse at some distance behind them.

His Grace judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on our Left, ordered, that besides the Number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the Danish Squadrons, being 20 in number, should also be posted there. It was about two in the Afternoon before our Army could be formed in Order of Battle, and then we began the Attack on our Left with 4 Battalions, which pushed the Brigade of Foot above-mentioned from their Post on the Mehaigne. Monsieur d'Auverquerque about the same time charged with the Horse of that Wing: The Success was doubtful for about half an Hour; which the Duke of Marlborough perceiving, ordered the rest of the Horse of the Right Wing (except the English, who were 17 Squadrons) to support those on the Left.

Here, while his Grace was rallying some, and giving his Orders for others to charge, he was in very great Danger, being singled out by several of the resoluteſt of the Enemy; and falling from his Horse at the same time, had either been killed or taken Prisoner, if some of our Foot that was near at hand had not come very seasonably to his Grace's Assistance, and obliged the Enemy to retire. After this my Lord Duke had still a greater Escape, a Cannon-Ball having taken off Colonel Bringfield's Head as he was remounting his Grace.

The Village of Rammelies was attacked by a Detachment of 12 Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General Schultz, which entred at once with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hastened our Line of Foot thither to support them, which, tho' it was at a great distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time charged the rest of their Foot that were posted behind the Gheete, as is above-mentioned; and my Lord Duke ordered the English Horse to support them.

By this time the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely defeated, the Horse of our Left fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they slew great Numbers, cutting to pieces about 20 of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke: The Horse of their Left Wing seemed to make a stand, to gain time for their Foot to retire; but were charged so quick, and with so much Bravery, by the English Horse, that they entirely abandoned the Foot; and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of Autreglise, made a terrible Slaughter of them; the French King's own Regiment of Foot, called the Regiment du Roy, begg'd for Quarter, and delivered up their Arms and Colours to the Lord John Hay's Dragoons.

We pursued the Enemy all Night by the Way of Judoigne as far as Meldre, being five Leagues from the Place where the Action happened, and two from Louvain, and there Colonel Richards left the Army on Monday Night the 13th Instant, preparing to march so early as to be at the Dyle the next Morning by break of Day; and to secure the Pass of Neder-Yssche, which would give his Grace an Opportunity of further improving this great and glorious Success.

Thus we gained an entire and compleat Victory, that, next to the Blessing of God upon the Justice of the Cause, for which Her Majesty and Her Allies are engaged in the present War, must be ascribed to the great Courage, Prudence and Vigilance, of the Duke of Marlborough, who was Personally present in the hottest of the Action, giving his Orders with wonderful Sedateness and Presence of Mind. Monsieur d'Auverquerque acted with the Valour and Conduct becoming a great General; the rest of our Generals likewise distinguished themselves; and all our Troops, both Officers and Soldiers, fought with the greatest Bravery and Resolution.

A right Judgment could not be made of the exact Number of the Slain, by reason we made no stay on the Field of Battle; but the Enemy are generally supposed to have had about 8000 Men killed, among whom are number'd the Prince de Monbazon, and another called Prince Maximilian, with divers other Persons of Note. We took about 6000 Prisoners, among whom are Messieurs Palavicini and Mezieres, Major-Generals; the Marquis de Barr, Brigadier-General of Horse; the Marquis de Nonant, Brigadier-General of Foot; the Marquis de la Baume, Son of the Marshal de Tallard; a Nephew of the late Duke of Luxembourg, a Nephew of the Lord Clare, and several other Officers of Distinction, whose Names are not yet known. We have likewise taken all their Artillery, all the Bagage they had with them, and their Bread Wagons, besides a great number of Colours, Standards and Kettle-Drums; and a great part of their heavy Bagage, which they had sent away before the Action, was also seized by our Troops at Judoigne. This Army consisted of the best of the Enemy's Forces, particularly the Gens d'Armes, and others of the French King's Household, which are entirely ruined.

Vienna, May 12. N. S. The English and Dutch Ministers, Mr. Stepney and Count Rechteren, Mediators for the Treaty with the Malecontents of Hungary, went to Neytra the 5th Instant, where they had long Conferences that night and the day following with Prince Ragotzi, Count Berzeni, Count Forgatz, Count Czaki, and others, and settled with them the Conditions of a Truce to the 12th of July. On the 7th